

Colonel Bay, of the Army Bill, seems on the verge of a compromise. The House is expected to vote on the bill today.

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VOL. XI.

ATLANTA, GA., TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 27, 1879.

NO. 304.

A LOOSE CHAPTER.

TORN FROM CONFEDERATE HISTORY.

Interview With the French Minister.

During the War—Reminiscences.

By Mr. Seward.

[Letter by the Hon. James Lyons, of Richmond, to Colonel M. de la Roche, of Paris.]

I will relate a conversation I had with

Monsieur de la Roche, near Richmond,

in the month of May or early part of June, 1862.

He, it will be recollected, visited Richmond

by permission of the northern government,

and was, at that time, in the city of the

Confederacy, in the house of the

late Governor of Virginia, Mr. Hunter.

In point of fact, as the sequel will disclose, he was

here (by Mr. Seward) with a view to make

peace. In the course of a day's discussion

in my library, he asked me a great many

questions, among others, the question—

"Do you wish to see the war end?"

I answered, "Because the president and

General Lee tell me they believe we will."

Then he asked: "But do you know how

many men are bearing up Richmond?"

I replied: "The president thinks there are

200,000. General Lee thinks not so many,

but more than 150,000."

To which he replied: "They are both

mistaken. There are 225,000. Gen. Burnside's

force at Port Royal is a part of the force

bearing up Richmond—sent to Port Royal

merely in the hope of inducing Gen. Lee to

detach a part of his army to meet it. I am

satisfied that Gen. Lee will not do so."

I said: "I suppose that is impossible, for

Mr. Seward would not permit us to do so

without the abolition of slavery, and that

we would be unable to propose that to the

people of the north."

To that he replied: "You are mistaken.

If you will only return and acknowledge

the flag, Mr. Seward will permit you to re-

turn without any conditions."

I said: "But, with the institution of

slavery?"

"Yes," he said.

I then said: "But there is yet one thing more

to be considered. To use the phrase which

was so much hackneyed with respect to the

northern position, 'indemnity' for the past

wrong. I know, indemnity for the past,

but we must have security for the future.

We cannot live hereafter in the state of

harassment and excitement in which

we have lived for so many years."

Then drawing his hand across a piece of

paper lying upon his writing-table, he said:

"Write these words: 'I will take no more

of the slaves of which we are writing here.'"

I expressed my individual readiness to

consent to those terms. I had been in favor

of the French position, and I was now

in a position to see the French position

in a new light. I was now in a position

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CRIME AND CASUALTY.

SOME FOUL PLAY IN FAIR PLAY.

The Murder of a Negro by a White Man in

Fair Play—Mastering to Hate and

Kill—The Story of William

Burgess—The Story of William

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E. W. WILSON & CO.

Solicitor-General Hill said he did not intend to advise the prisoner to make any waiver ever.

Counsel for the defense then proposed one counsel on either side should take the testimony and that it be read to the jury. This, also, was refused by the state.

Judge Hillyer stated that it would be necessary to hold the jury for the entire period involved, and as he could not accede to the request to set the case for Monday next, he would discharge the jury and set the case for Monday week.

A mistrial entered, and the discharge of the jury.

THE TWO CASES



Not Monday is the day set down for the sounding of the case of the State vs. Tye, for the murder of J. W. Sparks.

The court the remainder of the will vigorously push the civil bill. The following is the calendar for to Tuesday, May 27—Dodd & Co. vs. Kendrick vs. city, Porter vs. Irwin, Berry vs. Scott, Hinds vs. Tucker, Z. vs. Tucker, Bellah vs. Collins, vs. Logan, Gooding vs. Cathoun, Potteville.

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DEATH OF WM. L. GARRISON

An Abolitionist Landmark Reached from Our Midst.

1

William Lloyd Garrison, the anti-slavery agitator, died on Saturday at the Westmoreland hotel, in New York.

He had been in failing health for a long time, and medical skill was powerless to lengthen his life.

He was born at Newburyport, Mass., on December 12, 1894. At the time he was apprenticed to a shoemaker, but his mother, finding that the business did not suit him, sent him back to Newburyport, where he went to school for a time, working out of school hours in order to pay his board. In 1818 he came to Newburyport to learn cabinet-making, but this profession was also distasteful to him, he was, in 1820, at the age of 16, apprenticed to the printer of the Newburyport Herald. The



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room.

to write for the Herald. His contributions, which were anonymous, were favorable, and he soon commenced to be cited in the *Salem Gazette* and other papers, drawing the attention of politicians by a series of articles under the title of "Aristide," with the view of moving the anti-slavery sentimentally on the subject of slavery. In 1824, he became editor of the Herald, and in 1826, proprietor and editor of the Free Press, in which he was accustomed to set up his own articles in type without writing them. This enterprise was unsuccessful, and he went to Boston, where he worked long as a journeyman.

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In 1827, he became the editor of the *National Philanthropist* in that city; he joined a friend in the publication

Journal of the Times, at B-n-n-y-o-n, and in 1829 he joined Mr. L-a-n-d-y, of M-a-s-s-a-c-h-u-s-e-t-t-s, in editing the Genius of L-a-m-e-r-i-c-a, a journal, advocating the emancipation of the slaves, and published in Baltimore. His invectives against the internal slave trade and the slave who were prosecuting it led to his incarceration for libel. He remained in prison about two months, when a New-Y-o-r-k merchant paid his fine and secured his release. On the 1st of January, 1831, he commenced in Boston the publication of the Liberator, a weekly anti-slavery journal, which he managed for thirty

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years. The legislature of Georgia passed an act offering a reward of \$5 000 to any one who would apprehend, bring to trial and prosecute to conviction under the

He had visited England in 1835 and the acquaintance of the eminent and very leaders there. On his return he

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in organizing the American anti-slavery society, of which he was subsequently president for twenty-two years. In 18

against England, and was cordially received. During the next twenty years more he continued to contend for the immediate emancipation of the slaves, and in influence and power each year, and the great result was accomplished in 1833, when he resigned the presidency of the slavery society and discontinued the publication of the Liberator, as his mission was accomplished. In 1855, after the total abolition of slavery in this country, his friends presented him with \$30,000 as a memorial of his services. In 1867 he was once more in England, and entertained at a breakfast in St. James' hall, where the Duke of Argyll and Mrs. Bright compiled

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Special dispatch to The Constitution.
New York, May 27.—The remain-

Wm. Lloyd Garrison were taken to
bury, Mass., at 10 o'clock last night.
Funeral takes place there Wednesday
noon. Day and evening sessions of
yearly conference of the Hicksite
of the Society of Friends here held in
Rutherford Place meeting-house yesterday.

The Supreme Court.

On Friday last the supreme court
completed the hearing of the cases on
for the February term, 1879, and adjourned
until this (Tuesday) morning, when the
judges will deliver opinions in cases not
decided. The term will then be formally
adjourned.



City Court—June Term, 1879.
The next, the June Term of the

First, The docket will be called and set as late as Tuesday, the 17th inst.

Second, Judgments and verdicts may be taken, where no issuable plea is filed Tuesday, the 3d June.

Third, After the call of the docket following cases are in order for trial from last term:

1. Gaskill vs. Hitchcock.
2. Gourdianes et al. vs. Butler, W. & C.
3. Mr. Bacon et al. vs. Georgia State Bank (five cases).

Fourth, Three weeks will be given to



Fifth. On the fourth Monday the criminal business will be resumed and a

W. F. STEWART, Deputy Clerk
May 26, 1879. may 27 tues s

WESLEYAN FEMALE INSTITUTE
Rev. W. A. HARRIS, D. D., President
Commencement exercises. Sunday, J
15th, 11 a. m.—Commencement Sermon
Rev. Robert A. Young, D.D., of Nashvi
Tennessee.
Sunday, June 15th, 8 p. m.—Sermon
for the Young Ladies Christian Ass
tation.
Monday, June 16th, 8 p. m.—Final C

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Monday, June 16th, 9 p. m.—Baccalaureate Address by Bishop W. M. Wightman.

Horses for Sale.
A car-load of Horses, bought in East Tennessee, near Georgia line, for the Atlas market, arrived this morning, and can be seen at Redd's Stables. Also, one pair fine Medium Mules.

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Tuesday, May 27th, 1879. may27 d1879

The people of LaGrange are expecting

the largest crowd since the war on June 11th. may27 dt

Rheumatism—This dreadful torment the doctors tell us, is in the blood, and knowing this to be true, we advise ever sufferer to try a bottle of Durang's Rheumatic Remedy. It is taken internally and will positively cure the worst case in the shortest time. Sold by every druggist at Atlanta.
67 nov3 d&w5mtll july3

No such attractions have been offered on an excursion this season, as LaGrange presents for June 11th. may27 dt

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INMAN LINE.

UNITED STATES & ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS
NEW YORK TO QUEENSTOWN & LIVERPOOL
EVERY THURSDAY OR SATURDAY.

City of Berlin.....	501	City of Montreal.....	498
City of Richmond.....	497	City of Brussels.....	499
City of Chester.....	496	City of New York.....	500

THESE MAGNIFICENT STEAMERS ARRIVE
from the most famous, strongest, largest and fastest
of the Atlantic, and are fitted with every modern improve-
ment, including hot and cold water and electric
bells in state rooms, revolving chairs in saloons,
bath and smoking rooms, barber shops, etc.
Fares of passage and other information apply to
JOHN A. DALE, 31 Broadway, N. Y., or to R. D.
MANN, Agent, No. 1 Kimbrough House, Atlanta, Ga.
203 APR 22 SAT sat steur